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NOTE.—The editor does not hold himself responsible for any statement made in contributed articles.

All communications for the BULLETIN should be addressed to Allen C. Thomas, Haverford, Pa.

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A JOURNEY BY CARRIAGE FROM NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, TO SMITHFIELD, OHIO, 1811.—I.

BY ROWSE TAYLOR.

[The following account of a journey by carriage from Rhode Island to Ohio, in 1811, is taken from the original lent by the owners of the manuscript, and offered to the BULLETIN through the courtesy of Rayner W. Kelsey. It is a simple account of a long and somewhat arduous trip by a family intending to settle in what was then the far West. Considerable light is thrown on manners and customs, and the comments of one who was evidently a shrewd New Englander are informing. With a few unimportant changes in spelling, chiefly where the same word is spelled differently at different places, and in punctuation, which is somewhat wild, the manuscript is printed exactly as written, with no omissions. An itinerary, so far as it has been possible to make one out, has been added.—EDITOR.]

Smithfield, [Ohio].
8th mo., 18th, 1811.

Beloved Relatives and Friends
on and near Rhode Island.

Now for the first time since we crossed the Ohio River, I take up my pen to address you; the innumerable kindness, and unbounded attention, which we received from you, forbids us to believe that you are unmindful of our welfare, or that a line from us would be unacceptable; neither is our strong attachment to you diminished by the distance we are from you, but on the contrary, as saith the poet, "at each remove we drag a lengthening chain." I apprehend that our leaving Newport, without saying to our friends *farewell!* seemed rather strange to some of them; I may observe that it was rather on my wife's account than my own, that I proposed this, fearing that the word farewell! farewell! so often repeated would overcome her fortitude, not doubting my own firmness; I therefore chose to avoid a parting interview but when the destin'd moment came, in which I must bid adieu to Newport, my imagined firmness vanished—my nerves were unstrung; the separation—perhaps the final separation from such a circle of friends, produced sensations, of which I can give you no adequate description—neither can you form any just con-

ceptions, it required no small degree of exertion to ascend the carriage, say farewell to those about us and set off—when we were in Broad Street, Henry Williams came running along with a countenance, as cheerful as the morning, and called, farewell! —my heart replied thou little knowst the pang conveyed in that drear word;

We rode that evening as far as cousin Asa Sherman's, where no attention was wanting, that could in any way tend to make our short stay agreeable; the next morning, he, and Eliza accompanied us to the ferry, and staid with us, untill the boat removed us from the garden of America; this separation produced no small degree of sensibility in them, and us, and even my boasted firmness stood not unmoved. We reached Bristol, at late dinner time, and our old friend, Phebe Sylvester, with her usual dexterity, provided us an excellent dinner. The sight of the little town of Bristol, (which had indeed a pretty appearance, being much improved since I saw it before) occasion'd painful sensations. when I reflected that it was built with Mens Bones.[1] We arrived at Cousin Peter Grinnel's, in Providence, just before sunset, he and his wife were both from home but their amiable children treated us with great politeness and attention and spared no pains to make their house completely agreeable to us.

The next morning 5th Mo. 16th, when about to take leave of our dear young cousins, Obadiah Brown,[2] and wife, very kindly called upon us, offered us any assistance in their power, rode with us a few miles to put us in the right road, and would have gone farther, but it was meeting day. This flattering attention, was the more pleasing, as it was wholly unexpected. At parting, Oba-

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[1] "Built with men's bones." The reference may be to the Indian Wars of King Philip, or to bombardments of the Revolutionary War, but more likely to the slave trade, of which Bristol was, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, a great seat.

[2] Obadiah Brown (1771-1822), son of Moses Brown, the well-known Friend and philanthropist, of Providence, Rhode Island, was himself, like his father, a benefactor of Friends' School, now Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island.

diah put a $10 bill in my hand, which tho agreeable was not more so than his modest manner of doing it; this, with one given me by cousin William Williams, and one by S. Elam, I laid by, to purchase bread in Ohio.

Notwithstanding the distance travelled, was so inconsiderable, yet it seemed, as if we had entered a new world. On viewing the country from Providence, through the State of Rhode Island, which appeared to have a thin barren soil covered with rocks, and stones, I thought it might indeed be called a place of probation, and concluded, the people must be very ignorant, if they mistook this, for the place of their rest: that afternoon met Rowland Green,[3] returning from Meeting, he was friendly, and affectionate, but as we were several miles past his house, we did not go there. Staid that night at Field's, in Sterling, in the State of Connecticut; a very good house. 17th, Rode through Plainfield, a pleasant little village, through Canterbury, and lodged at Carpenters. 18th, In the afternoon we crossed Connecticut River, on an elegant toll-bridge and entered the Town of Hartford; a busy, flourishing, pleasant place.

Tho the Eastern side of the State is preferable to the western, yet it is in most places stony, and very uneven; better adapted to the raising of cattle than grain. After gazing about a while and purchasing a few conveniences, which by this time we had learn'd the want of, we proceeded about three miles, were disappointed in getting entertainment at a public house, the landlord not being at home, and his wife appeared to be rather shy to Quakers. I called on the Parson of the Parish to inquire what to do, he told me there was another public house, about 4 Miles on our road, but it was too late to go there, that Hurlbert's was about 2 miles, but that was out of the road we were then pursuing; that there was one Tim Sedgwick, a friendly man who lived about half a mile from him, if we chose to go there, he thought we might be accommodated, or if we chose to stay with him he had stable-room, grain, and hay, he would entertain us himself;

[3] Rowland Greene (1770-1859), a prominent Friend and minister of New England Yearly Meeting. See BULLETIN, II, 119.

but he supposed we did not love Presbyterians. I replied "yes we do, my Grandfather was a Presbyterian, and a fine old man." Although the Parson was very friendly, yet as the next day was his Sabbath, we chose to call on our *friend Timothy,* who with his wife, received, and treated us very kindly and on the whole it must be called a happy disappointment, for we had nearly abandoned the project of going to cousin William Mitchell's, but friend Sedgwick inform'd us that it would carry us but very little out of our way, and gave us a list of the towns from his house etc. where upon we at once happily resolv'd to go there.

19th, Having now chang'd our course we rode 2½ miles to Hurlbert's tavern, found first rate attention, and a fine breakfast; the landlord complimented us by saying, that it afforded him great satisfaction to see people moving, who look'd as if they were able to move (but the poor man did not know where my $10 came from). We left his house, and soon came to the Talcott mountain; when we were on the summit of this mount we recollected that my great coat was left at Hurlbert's; this occasion'd Samuel and the black horse eight miles travel. 12 or 14 miles from Hartford we left the Albany turnpike, and took the Poughkeepsie, a very indifferent road; in the afternoon crossed a number of bad little wooden bridges—reached Griswold's in Torrington. 20th, Travell'd eight miles before breakfast (a rough road, as I then thought not having at that time seen Laurel Hill), at length arrived at Pitt Buells in Goshen. I inquired whether it would be more proper to call for breakfast, or dinner at that time of day, but as neither they, nor I could determine that question, they loaded the table with a great variety of good victuals, and we failed not at that time to get our penny worth—here we found first rate entertainment, rode on through the day. The next morning, being the 21st, our landlady inquired whether we were moving; on understanding that we were going to the State of Ohio, she exclaimed, Well! I think you had better go to the end of the world and jump off! However we concluded to travel on; and leaving the rugged hills of Connecticut, we entered the State of New York—where the prospect soon began to change for the better. Fine fields of Wheat, Rye, and clover, began to be more

common; and in the afternoon, we had the *heartfelt* satisfaction of arriving at Cousin William Mitchell's, where we staid more than two days. Here (as I observed in a few lines to cousin D. Buffum) every thing was done to render our visit agreeable, that ingenuity could devise, or industry execute; nothing appeared in the family but order, and happiness; we attended their week-day meeting; had a sight of the School-house, but did not enter it. The Nine Partners [4] appear to unite the great advantages of a good soil, healthful climate, convenience of Market, plenty of Water, and above all, agreeable society—here we saw, and spoke with John Williamson, who has a good countenance, and a good Character—Cousin Williams has a fine farm of 170 Acres; on the 24th we left his happy house and on our departure, they loaded us with such things as were necessary. We had a very pleasant days ride, through as fine a country, as we had ever seen, crossed the Hudson River, at the Fishkill-landing, and took lodgings in Clarkes' Hotel in Newburgh. Here I acted the part of a Gentleman so well, that the landlord must I think have taken me for some [New] *Bedford* friend! perhaps he thought me William Rotch.[5] I found my opinion of his mistake, from the amount of his Bill; but as it is my *rule,* always to save my credit when I cannot save my money, I paid it off with a good grace, and proceeded. We travelled about 2 miles on a turnpike road, the last we were able to find, leading towards the place of our destination. Fifteen or 20 miles more brought us to the State of New Jersey.

The Jersey horses are much more to be admired, than the Jersey women; indeed we saw but little in that state worthy of admiration; the land in general is indifferent, and stony; the fences are very bad; the houses, even those that are otherwise

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[4] A district of Dutchess County, New York, where there was a large settlement of Friends.

[5] William Rotch (1734-1828), a citizen of Nantucket and later (from 1795) of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was one of the most prominent Friends of New England and a successful shipping merchant, a rival of John Hancock. Three of his vessels, chartered by the East India Company, were the scene of the "Boston Tea Party," 1773. See BULLETIN, I, 49-55; VII, 68; *American Friend,* 1901, VIII, 413-416, 440-448.

elegant, are built only one story, and a half high, most of them have several little awkward additions, generally a porch in front, where the men hand their waggon-harniss [sic], and the women set their apparatus for working, and some other things, which in my opinion ought to be kept the other side of the house. Their horses seem'd to be almost the only object of their attention; we lodged 2 nights in that State found indifferent public houses. From Newburgh, on the Hudson, to Easton, on the Delaware, is called 100 miles, the roads by no means good; we travelled it in 4 days. On our arrival at the Delaware we found a cover'd bridge over it 600 feet in length, its breadth ample, admitting of 2 carriage roads and sufficient room for passengers on foot; when on the midst of it one might fancy himself in an immense store.

On entering Easton a pretty town on the west bank of the Delaware, the first thing that arrested our attention was the large horses, our's look'd like colts. Here all appear'd civility, and politeness; we found at the Hotel (a large elegant brick building) excellent accommodations, the landlord, a well-bred man was very attentive. We had occasion to call on a Black-smith, a sadler, a Tinman, and the Post-Master, all of whom shewed good breeding: I called at the Bank, *even there* I was treated with civility, but the Cashier (who they said was a Friend) had gone to New York. 5th mo 29th Being now on Wm. Penn's fine farm, we left Easton and rode 12 Miles to Bethlehem, the well known seat of the Moravians; this distance, the country was level, and well cultivated; pass'd a pretty toll bridge, over the Lehigh, thence through Allenstown, and Kutztown, a considerable village to Trexlerstown. Here we lodged at a Dutch-house, the landlord, whose name was Trexler spoke English very well, but the women could not understand us when we called for anything. Cousin Mary was extremely disturbed with the Rats. On the 30th travelled; on the 31st in the morning passed through Reading, a very pretty, flourishing town, near the Schuylkill. From Easton on the Delaware, to Reading on the Schuylkill is 54 Miles; for 5 or 6 Miles before we reached Reading the people were at work, making a turnpike road, and we found it difficult to pass with a carriage in some places. The country generally from Easton to

Reading, has a fine appearance; beautiful fields of wheat, Rye, and Clover; many decent buildings, and very large horses. The Cashier of Reading Bank, without hesitation took my New York Bills, and gave me Pennsylvania. Here we forded the Schuylkill; but being unacquainted with the River, thought it prudent to hire a lad, and horse to conduct us.

On leaving this River, we met a multitude of large, heavy waggons, that looked like moving Castles; the soil was clay, and the roads had been cut down wonderfully by the waggons, while the ground was soft, and now being dried in deep furrows, we found it difficult to turn out of the beaten track, which we were often obliged to do. After travelling 15 or 16 Miles we came to the descent of a hill, where the stones and rocks were very plenty, and we began to fear, that our Carriage would go to pieces; meeting with a man, we inquired of him, the distance to Meyerstown, the village, in which we proposed to lodge; he replied " 5 Miles and a half. We inquired if the road before, was better, than that we had passed, he answered " no, no better ": I began to suspect, that what we had experienced that day, was but a specimen of each succeeding day's labor, and my constancy began to fail, but after riding, half a mile, we found our informers account to be very erroneous, the road was much better, and for 30 Miles it continued very good.

6th mo. 1st, Left Meyerstown, and passed through Lebanon, a large village (said to contain 300 houses) and lodged in Hummelstown. 2nd, Passed through Harrisburgh, on the Susquehannah. I think that the finest country, I have seen, lies between the Schuylkill, and Susquehannah Rivers, the distance between 50 and 60 Miles; the land from what information I could obtain sold as high, as on Rhode Island. A mile or two before we reached Harrisburgh, our attention was arrested by a very spacious brick building which we discovered, a small distance from the road, through the woods; it was 3 stories high; and about 30 windows in front; we supposed that some Gentleman of property, was about fixing himself there. Harrisburgh appeared to be a flourishing place, tho' our stay there was but for a moment. The flat as they call it being ready, we rode in, and without altering

our position, or unharnessing our horses, were pushed over the Susquehannah, by 4 or 5 stout fellows though the distance exceeds a mile; we then rode out of the flat, and proceeded that evening to Carlisle; on our arrival there we were informed that the brick building, which we so much admired, was the County *Poor House!!* Surely it would not suffer by a comparison with the Alms House in Newport.

3d, In consequence of the heavy rains lately fallen in that part of the country, we had a very soft road; the day was so slippery, that we were obliged to have our horses shod, and furnish'd with long corks to enable them to ascend the hills. It was our aim to reach Shippensburg that night, in the afternoon I made some inquiry at a dirty looking public house, about entertainment and the distance to Shippensburg; a pert young man told me it was 5 miles, and the mud holes, were up to my neck. However, as things appeared rather gloomy at that house, we chose to go on, but found the road almost as bad as represented, yet we were favoured to get along, and found at Cohorns [6] most excellent entertainment. Cohorns is inferior to no house we found on the journey; this was the more grateful to us, as we had experienced some difficulty in Carlisle, about getting good accommodation. Here we were advised to take the road leading through Chambersburgh, instead of that through Strausburg, with which we complied, that being the Stage Road but not so much frequented by waggons, which we were willing to shun (the two roads unite before we cross the Juniatta River) 4th, Altho' the roads were very bad from Carlisle, to Shippensburgh, yet we soon found good road again, after leaving the latter place. In the afternoon we passed thro' Chambersburgh, which is a remarkable pretty, pleasant place, and indeed the villages through Pennsylvania, far exceeded our expectation, in number, population, and improvements.

5th, We were now about entering a new world, in which

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[6] Cohorns. This could not be identified; it was probably a tavern, or small village.

Andrew Winslow[7] lost sight of land for many days; but no such difficulty awaited us, we passed very quietly through it; and I think that even here strong drink is more to be feared, than the mountains, rocks, serpents, and beasts of prey; notwithstanding the hills are steep, and the soil in many places thin, yet if the industry and virtue of the people, equal'd the bounty of Heaven, even here vast many people might be comfortably supported. This day after passing several Indian hills, we came to the Cove-mountain, in the ascent of which, we were detain'd most of the afternoon, in consequence of a loaded waggon being broken down in the road, and no way to pass it before it was removed. The descent of the mountain, was steep, and unpleasant, the road being stony, and daylight leaving us—however we reached McConnelsburgh, in the evening, and after some inquiry put up at a public house; after the usual attentions to ourselves, and horses, we retired about 10, o Clock to our lodgings, when lo! we found the beds most horrid nasty, and the bugs, without number; to enter the beds, was as unpleasant as a dose of tartar emetic, and one might as well sleep in a hornets nest—but I was determined not to be *beat* by the *bugs,* so I took my hat, stept out and ran down the street, by one tavern, and another, untill I came to one whose appearance suited me, but all were in bed, and the doors barred; I knocked, and called for the landlord, he soon came and I briefly let him into the secret; he consented to let me have such beds as he had—I then went back and told our former landlord that my wife had discovered a few bugs in his beds, and that we had concluded to step into his neighbour's; he appeared, to be rather abashed, but I made the matter as easy as I could and went to our lodgings, where I found a number of excellent beds almost too clean to be slept in. In the morning, he was very attentive, brought us water for washing, and remarkably *clean* Towels—he charged us for his beds, and trouble, only 25 Cents! this man's name is Dexson; if any of my friends ever travel this way, let them remember the name—We returned to the other house, for

[7] *Andrew Winslow.* Allusion not identified.

our Carriage, and horses, and found them scrubbing up; we paid off the bill, and proceeded.

McConnelsburgh is a decent little village at the foot of Cove-mountain; the country around is very mountainous, or hilly, for we were often unable to tell, where the hills ended, and the mountains begun.

I was told that a man, in the neighborhood, sold 300 barrels of flour, the last year, all the produce of his own fields, and raised without the help of slaves. 6th, This afternoon we came to the foot of Sideling Hill, and imprudently ascended it; found it the most difficult part of the whole journey (Laurel Hill excepted) it was late before we descended the hill, and the public house we came to made a mean appearance; we chose, tho' late, to pass it, remembering the bugs, we had seen the night before. Came to a second, it was filled with waggoners; came to a third, it was filled with drovers; travelled on the fourth, it made a most sorry appearance by moonshine; drove on to the 5th, knock'd a long time, finally roused the landlord, he positively declared that he did not keep Tavern; we supposed, that he was grievously intoxicated—we rode on, in order to find the 6th but coming to a run of water shaded from the moon by lofty trees, and the road being very muddy, we feared to proceed, and return'd to the 4th tavern above mention'd called, and gained admittance; but found a most horrid dirty, place. Perhaps it will not be best to boast of our resignation, it was *this* or *none;* we were compelled to submit. Samuel, went up stairs, and turned in; Phebe brought down a bed and laid in the Bar Room—Mary and the children had another straw-bed brought and laid on the *floor* in the kitchen; and I put on my great coat, and sat in the Corner; yet there was this consoling reflection "it is not long to morning."

ITINERARY FOR FIRST PART OF THE JOURNEY.

Newport, [Rhode Island], Bristol, Providence, Sterling, [Connecticut], Plainfield, Canterbury, *Connecticut River,* Hartford, Torrington, Goshen, Nine Partners, [New York], Fishkill Landing, *Hudson River,* Newburgh, *Delaware River,* Easton [Pennsylvania], Bethlehem, Allentown, Trexlerstown, Kutztown,

Reading, *Schuylkill River*, Myerstown, Lebanon, Hummelstown, Harrisburg, *Susquehannah River*, Carlisle, Shippensburgh, Cohorns [?], Chambersburgh, McConnelsville, *Juniata River*.

(*To be concluded.*)

A PROPOSED FRIENDS' SETTLEMENT IN CANADA, 1790.

FROM RECORDS OF WESTLAND MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, PENNSYLVANIA.

A considerable number of members of the Society of Friends having settled in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania, a meeting was regularly established in 1781, in Washington County, and called by the name of Westland. In 1784 a meeting was established on the eastern side of the Monongahela River, in Fayette County, and called by the name of Redstone. In 1785 these were united in a monthly meeting for business and called Westland. This meeting was subordinate to Fairfax Quarterly Meeting in Virginia, and the latter at that time to the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia.

From the Minutes of Westland Monthly Meeting, the following bit of history is taken:

(2d mo. 27, 1790) West Land Preparative Meeting informs this that David England produced certain papers to that Meeting, setting forth that he had Petitioned the Authority at Quebec and Detroit in behalf of the members of this Meeting, without encouragement from any of them as he now acknowledges; which having been considered by a Committee of the preparative, and now coming under the consideration of this Meeting, and apprehending the subject to be of considerable importance to Friends here and the Society in general it is thought necessary a Copy of the Papers be lodged with the Records, and for them to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting for further consideration and advice, both with respect to our care and treatment with the individual, and what may be expedient for the clearing of the Society of such unwarrantable conduct.

(3d mo. 27, 1790)

The following Minute respecting David England was sent by one of the Representatives from a committee of the Quarterly Meeting, viz.:

To Friends of the Monthly Meeting at Westland: Esteemed Friends your request with respect to David England, being opened in our Quarterly Meeting, and upon a deliberation appointed us as a Committee to view the papers forwarded relative to his Case: Having met and deliberately entered into a consideration of the same, we are Unanimously of the Mind that the most speedy method that may be come at with safety should be made use of, of fully informing Governor Carlton that the Petition sent forward to him was without your knowledge or Consent, and those in Authority at Detroit, the situation David England stands in among his Friends, and that he acknowledges that no Friends knew of his unadvised Conduct in that matter: and that we believe he ought to be speedily dealt with as a disorderly person. For further information we refer you to your Representatives and remain your Loving Friends.

Signed on behalf of a Committee of fifteen Friends, 3d Month 9th 1790

By (James Mendenhall William Hough
(Stephen Gregg, Jonathan Lupton

Which being read this Meeting thinks best to appoint Joseph Townsend, Isaac Jenkinson, William Wilson, James Crawford, Joshua Dixon, John Couzens, Jonas Cattell, William Dixon, Josiah Crawford, James Purviance, John Cope, Samuel Jackson, and Zachariah Gapen to prepare what may be necessary to send to the Governor and those in Authority, and if a safe Conveyance offers, forward the same on behalf of this Meeting, and produce a Copy to our next.

(4-24-1790)

West Land Preparative Meeting Complains of David England for going to Detroit with a view of Settling contrary to the Advice of his Friends, and without their knowledge Petitioned the Government of Canada in the following manner, wherein he continues to Justify himself; this meeting appoints Josiah Crawford, James Purviance, John Cope, and Joseph Townsend to take a solid opportunity with him thereon, and unless they find sufficient cause to forbear prepare a Testimony against him, inform him of it and produce it to next meeting.

To thy Excellency the right Honorable
Guy Lord Dorchester,

Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, Vice Admiral of the same General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces and the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Petition of David England in behalf of the people called Quakers living at Redstone, and its Vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Humbly Sheweth,

That thy Petitioners are People of some property, and are not necessitated through Poverty, or Induced by Lucrative Motives to abandon their Country, and enduring the Fatigues and Perils of a hazardous journey; but actuated through Zeal for his Majesty and the remembrance of their former happy State under the mildest and best of Governments, induces them now to endeavour to enjoy the same.

That thy petitioners are desirous of having a Township laid out for them in any good part of this District, in order of better supporting, as well as regulating their own interior police, peculiar to the Sect.

That they are in no doubt of the said Township being peopled and regularly Settled in the course of one Year, provided they may be granted the Indulgence of one of his Majesty's Vessels to Transport their Families from Ryahoga (?), and any Assistance that could be afforded in conducting them through the Indian Country,

Wherefore thy Petitioners humbly Pray thy Excellency taking the merits of this their Petition into thy consideration and will be pleased to favor their request, as far as to thy Excellency it may seem proper.

And thy Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Detroit, District of Hesse, 11th of July, 1789.

Land Office, District of Hesse, 14th of August, '89 .

Present,

Patrick Murray Esq^{r}. Major 60th Reg^{t}. Commandant of Detroit, &c.
The Honorable William Dummer Powell Esq^{r}
Alexander M^{c}Kee
William Robertson Esq^{rs}.
Alexander Grant

The Board having enquired of David England what certainty he could offer of being able to Settle a Township as required in his Memorial? Replied by him, that the application is on behalf of himself and twenty Families of his Sect but thinks that a much greater number would come in with him if he could carry assurance to them, that they would in their arrival be Located together: The Board considers that the Petition should be forwarded, with a recommendation to his Excellency, the right Honorable Lord Dorchester, to grant the Prayer of it, inasmuch as relates to the appropriation of a certain spot for those People exclusive of other Settlers; and as Mr. England says he has Visited and approved the Lands at Point an (au ?) Pele the Board will grant to him and each head of a family of the people called Quakers, who may accompany him, two Hundred Acres in the Township which may include Point au Pele, pro-

vided they come in and Subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity before the first of July next, and the Clerk is directed to give a Copy of this Minute to Mr. England.

A true Extract from the Minutes, T. Smith, Clk.

In reply to which Petition and Minute the Committee produced what they were appointed to prepare, which were read and approved, and as they have not yet had an opportunity of forwarding them, the same Friends (with the addition of James McGrew) are continued to seek an opportunity, and send them if one offers; the Letters are as follows, Viz.

To the Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

Whereas David England a Member of the Society of the People called Quakers, having produced to one of our Meetings a Copy of a petition directed to thee, in behalf of the said People living at Red Stone and its Vicinity, requesting a Township to be laid out for them in any good part of the District of Hesse; and also an Extract from the Minutes of the Land Office of said District expressive of his informing the Board that the Petition was on behalf of himself and twenty Families of this Sect; and whereas our Monthly Meeting, by the advice of a Quarterly Meeting, taking the matter into consideration, appointed us to Write to thee, to inform thee of the impropriety of his Petition, for by his own acknowledgment, he had no encouragement from any of the said People, and we may also inform that it was without the Knowledge of said Meeting, and that we are under the necessity, according to the Rules of our Discipline to Testify against such Unwarrantable Conduct.

And lest thou shouldst be imposed upon in future by any Professing with us, we now inform thee, that the Order established by our Society in such Cases is, when any Person inclines to move, that they first inform the Meeting to which they belong of their intentions, and if the Meeting approbates the same, they furnish them with a Minute or Certificate Signed by order and on behalf of said Meeting, any other Recommendations whatsoever in such cases, are not approved by us.

Signed for and on behalf of West Land Monthly Meeting of said People, held in Washington County, Pennsylvania, the 27th of the 3rd Month (called March) 1790, by all the Committee appointed except one who was not present.

To the Board of the Land Office, District of Hesse.

Whereas David England produced an Extract from the Minutes of your Office (Signed T. Smith Clk.) also a copy of a Petition to the Governor, to one of our Meetings; respecting which procedure we have written more at large to the Governor as enclosed, to which we refer you more particular Information, and request your Care and Assistance in forwarding the same to him.

Signed for, &c. as above.

(5-22-1790)

The Friends appointed report that they had an opportunity with David England, and though he appeared Friendly, yet continued to Vindicate what he had done, therefore they prepared a Testimony against him, which was produced approved and Signed. John Dixon and John Cope are appointed to the further service agreeable to Discipline and report to next Meeting.

NOTE.—The records of the Friends' Meetings in Fayette and Washington Counties are now mostly in the care of the Friends at Salem, Ohio, but the registers of births and deaths are missing. It is much to be desired that their whereabouts may be known, and the originals or copies obtained, to add to the other records.

GILBERT COPE.

West Chester, Pa., 1909.

A PROJECT FOR A FRIENDS' SETTLEMENT IN CANADA, 1796.

The preceding paper gave an account of an effort to form a settlement of Friends in Canada in 1789-1790. From the following letter it would seem that a somewhat similar project was being considered a few years later.

The writer of the letter, Benjamin Gilbert, was the fifth child and second son of Benjamin and Sarah (Mason) Gilbert (first wife), and was born 31st of First month, 1741. John Gilbert, to whom the letter is addressed, was Gilbert's next youngest brother, born 23d of Fifth month, 1743. Joshua, the next, was born 19th of Twelfth month, 1747-48, and Caleb was the youngest, born 1754. Abner Gilbert, born 1766, was the son of Benjamin and his second wife, Elizabeth (Walton) Peart (a widow) Gilbert, and therefore a half-brother of the writer of the letter. These genealogical statistics seem needful to make the references in the letter clear to a reader. Abner Gilbert was the grandfather of our friend Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, who has kindly furnished this letter, as well as the documents in the preceding paper, on Westland Monthly Meeting.

It should be added that Benjamin Gilbert, father of the writer of the letter, was the Friend, who, with several members of his family, and some neighbors, was taken captive by the Indians in 1780, and whose "Narrative" has gone through eight or nine editions. The most complete edition is that edited by F. H. Severance, Cleveland, Ohio. Burrows Brothers Co., 1904. See also Joseph Smith's "Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books," 1, 843.

Westmoreland County the 6th of the 10th moth 1796.

ESTEEMED BROTHER:

After our salutation of Love to thee, thy Wife & Family I may inform thee I have been meditating on a matter which I conceive may be profitable to ourselves and others if approved and rightly conducted. I wish to proceed with counsel and advice as the matter is of great consequence and demands weighty consideration weighing both the present and the future.

The matter is to form a settlement of Friends on the northwest side of Lake Earie in the British territories as there is an opening for it and the most generous terms offered by them to Settlers a man getting 200 Acres for himself 50 for his wife & 50 for every Child Male Children above sixteen draw 200 and the whole expense to one settler but ten Dollars when the Patent is given. They consider the case of those who have suffer'd in the late war and were not disaffected to the British Government there is no doubt with me but each male of our Family may on application receive a grant for eight hundred Acres and I am not without hopes that a grant for a Township might be obtain'd for our use but if that cannot be obtained I think it highly probable that a reserve of a Township for the settlement of Friends might. It has been represented to me as a pleasantly situated Country level well watered & Timbered the soil very rich and fertile the climate moderate and healthy there are Fish in abundance. Deer, Hare, Geese, Ducks, Feasants, &c. For a more particular account I refer thee to a Letter I wrote Jesse in which I express'd a confidence that a Township grant might be obtained for our Family but from account since received I am not quite so confident I also wrote to Abner, see both the letters. Consult Brother Joshua and Caleb if he is in a situation fit for consultation and send me your minds on the subject as soon as may be for if anything is done it should be done next summer I wish to receive your sentaments on the matter as early as it can be obtain'd for I think it advisable previous to making any endeavours to obtain a reserve of a Township for a settlement for Friends to consult at least some weighty Friends theron and take their advice. I expect they will hardly disapprobate a matter that if rightly conducted

may be beneficial to many as there are many well dispos'd Friends who being low in Circumstance find hard struggleing to feed and Clothe their numerous offspring and others who having no settled homes Labour among others often in hurry and discomposure which has a tendency to retard their progress in real Virtue. The opening a way to release those from their embarrass'd situation I think a good work. The difficulty of moving to and the hardship of improving a new Country may appear to some very great I know what they are and tho they are considerable for a time yet they are not so great as I believe imagination frequently represent them. As to moving, there is a waggon road now opening from Pittsburgh to Prisqueile about 150 miles; from thence I expect a passage may be had in British Vessels across the Lake to grand River or Kettle Creek the passage may be made I am told with a fair wind in twenty four hours Horses and Cattle must be taken a longer rout If you after consultation shu'd think it an object worth attending to and send me your minds distinctly on the matter I shall endeavour to do what I can for you We are in tolerable health at present and snd our Love to you And with due respect remain thy well wishing

Brother
BENJ'N GILBERT.

To
JOHN GILBERT
in
Chester
County.

THE PASSING OF NORTH MEETING-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

It seems fitting that the passing of this old meeting-house should be mentioned in the BULLETIN. The following notes are taken partly from a notice in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and partly from other sources:

The old meeting-house of Orthodox Friends at Sixth and Noble Streets, Philadelphia, has been purchased by the Richard Smith estate for $75,000, for use as a children's playground, which will prove a great boon to that congested section.

This section of the city was formerly one of the best residence quarters in Philadelphia. The appearance of the dwellings on Sixth Street and Marshall Street to-day, for the most part spacious four-story houses with large lots, indicates plainly

the character of the section when they were built. In the late eighties the neighborhood began to decline rapidly. With the change in the neighborhood the old meeting-house, like many other churches in the older sections of the city, outlived its usefulness as a place of worship.

Only a few blocks away the old Green Street Meeting-house, built in 1814, which belonged to the Race Street Friends, is now occupied by the Friends' Neighborhood Guild. It is interesting to see both of these centres turned into centres of new life for the children of their neighborhoods.

The sale of the meeting-house at Sixth and Noble Streets leaves the properties at Fourth and Arch, on Twelfth Street, above Chestnut, and at Fifteenth and Race Streets, as the only memorials in brick and mortar in the city's centre of the early religious influences of Friends. The meetings where attendance is largest now are in the suburbs and the country.

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern District was first held Eleventh month 24, 1772. The first meeting-house was "on Front Street, on the bank of the Delaware." The next house was on Keys Alley between Sassafras (Race) and Vine and Front and Second Streets. This house was first occupied Ninth month 21, 1789. The meeting increased so much in size that another house was built 1814 at the southwest corner of Fourth and Green Streets, and was first used on the 26th of Fourth month of that year. This was the "Green Street Meeting-house" so prominent at the time of the Separation, 1827-1828. At the time of the Separation it passed into the hands of Race Street Friends. The old North Meeting-house on Keys Alley proving too small, a new house was built on the corner of Sixth and Noble Streets, and was first occupied Eighth month 12, 1838. This is the house just sold (1918). The total cost of the house, lot and surrounding wall, was $70,194.53. The dimensions of the building were 118 by 65 feet, with "a height of 30 feet to the square." The capacity of the main room was "about 1200 persons."

Among the prominent Friends who at some time or other attended at this, the latest "North Meeting-house," during its existence, were William Scattergood, George M. Elkinton, Samuel

F. Balderston (ministers), Elizabeth Pittfield, Sarah Hillman, Hannah Whitehill (ministers), Joseph Rakestraw, Uriah Hunt, Nathan Trotter, Joel Cadbury (the elder), John M. Whitall, Dr. Joseph Whitall, Benjamin Warder, Horatio C. Wood, David Scull, John S. Stokes, Jacob R. Elfreth, Elihu Pickering, Henry Pemberton, Pliny E. Chase, Mary Hillman, Sarah Lippincott, Sarah Rakestraw, Margaret Justice, Rebecca Richardson.

WERE GENERALS NATHANAEL GREENE AND JACOB BROWN "FIGHTING QUAKERS"?

In the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (Vol. XV, p. 48), recently received, the account of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame as given by Horace Mather Lippincott, in his "A Portraiture of the People Called Quakers," is reprinted. Attention has been called in more than one journal to inaccuracies in this volume, and General Greene has been referred to more than once as a "Fighting Quaker." The following extract from his "Life" by his grandson, George W. Greene, will show with how much justice such a statement can be made.

"He," Nathanael Greene, "felt that his country had the same right to his services in the field which he had recognized as her unquestionable right in the council chamber. But he knew he could not take a sword in his hand without exposing himself to be cast out from the religious society with which he had lived in unbroken harmony from his earliest childhood. . . . But he took his resolution deliberately and ever after abided firmly by it. Yet although from the first his sentiments must have been known to the "meeting," and consequently condemned, it was not till he had made a public profession of them by attending a military parade at Plainfield near the Rhode Island border, that it took public notice of them. Then says the record:

"At our monthly Meeting held at Cranston on the 5th of Seventh month 1773 . . . Whereas this meeting is informed that Nathanael and Griffin Greene have been at a place in Connecti-

cut of public resort where they had no proper business, therefore this meeting appoints Ephraim Congdon, Jared Greene, and Cary Spencer, to make inquiry into the matter, and to make report at our next monthly meeting." The committee reported the next month that they had no opportunity with them. At the meeting held the 6th of Ninth month the report was "they had given no satisfaction." On the 30th of Ninth month, 1773, the minute reads: "The matter referred to this meeting concerning Nathanael and Griffin Greene as they have not given this meeting any satisfaction for their outgoing and misconduct, therefore this meeting doth put them from under the care of the meeting until they make satisfaction for their misconduct and appoint John Greene to inform of the same." [1]

It is quite clear from the above that his grandson lays the emphasis on his military views as constraining him to take such a course as would inevitably lead to disownment, and whatever may have been Greene's love of dancing, as H. M. Lippincott claims, his separation from Friends was due to his views and practices regarding *war*. So states his grandson who doubtless knew what he was writing about.

General Jacob Brown (1775-1828) is also claimed to be a "Fighting Quaker." His ancestors and parents were Friends, the latter living in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Jacob Brown entered the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of twelve years, and was granted the degree of A.B. in 1790. About 1793 he began teaching school at Crosswicks, New Jersey, a Friends' School, we are told. From twenty-one to twenty-three he was a surveyor of public land in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1798 he removed to New York City, and was, for a few months only, head of a public school.[2]

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[1] "Life of Nathanael Greene," by George Washington Greene. New York, 1871, Vol. 1, pp. 69-72.

[2] H. M. Lippincott calls this "Friends' School," but Henry Vethake in the *Biographical Supplement* to the old *Encyclopædia Americana,* says, "a public school." As Friends were then foremost in public school education in New York City, it is probable that it was a school under the general direction of Friends and not a Friends' School in the technical sense.

In 1799 he removed to a tract of land which he had purchased in Jefferson County, New York State, then considered far west. This land was a few miles southwest of the outlet of Lake Ontario. The settlement prospered and the village of Brownville (not *Brownsville*)[3] sprung up and flourished. This village is about ten miles northwest of Watertown.

The account of Jacob Brown's military career is apparently correct. There is no evidence adduced to show that Jacob Brown held any specially Quaker views. The statement, "He was brought up on his father's farm with Quaker views and habits," seems to be an inference only. As he entered college at twelve years of age, supported himself from the age of sixteen, and left Pennsylvania certainly at eighteen, the home influence cannot have been very great. He was practically away from even Quaker surroundings after he was twenty-one, if not before; and there is nothing to show that he was more than a nominal Friend, and even *that*, so far as known, he did not claim to be. To call him "A Fighting Quaker" is very much of an assumption, unless nominal membership makes a true Quaker, a position which George Fox would have emphatically disclaimed.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VIEW OF THE QUAKERS.

"The war of 1755 . . . occasioned heavy expenses, which the colonies were obliged to pay. The Quakers were subjected to them, as well as others; but they not only refused, as a society, to pay taxes, of which war was the object, but they excommunicated those who paid them. They persevered in this practice in the last war [that of Independence].

"At this time an animosity was kindled against them, which is not yet extinguished. Faithful to their principles, they declared, that they would take no part in this war, and they excom-

[3] The "[Ohio]" in Journal of Friends' Historical Society, XV, 47, is an error in the reprint.

municated all such as joined either the American or the British army.

"I am well convinced of the sacred and divine principle which authorises resistance to oppression; and I am well convinced that oppression was here manifest; I must therefore blame the neutrality of the Quakers on this occasion, when their brethren were fighting for independence. But I believe, likewise, that it was wrong to persecute them so violently for their pacific neutrality.

"If this instance of their refusal had been the first of the kind or if it had been dictated by secret attachment to the British cause certainly they would have been guilty, and this persecution would perhaps have been legitimate. But this neutrality was commanded by their religious opinions, constantly professed, and practiced by the society from its origin.

"No person has spoken to me with more impartiality respecting the Quakers than General Washington, that celebrated man, whose spirit of justice is remarkable in every thing. He declared to me, that, in the course of the war, he had entertained an ill opinion of this society; he knew but little of them, as at that time there were but few of that sect in Virginia; and he had attributed to their political sentiments, the effect of their religious principles. He told me that since having known them better, he acquired an esteem for them; that, considering the simplicity of their manners, the purity of their morals, their exemplary economy, and their attachment to the Constitution, he considered this society as one of the best supports of the new government, which requires a great moderation, and a total banishment of luxury."

From "New Travels in the United States of America," etc. By J. P. Brissot de Warville. London, 1797. Vol. I, pp. 356-358.

[NOTE.—The above extract has been reprinted more than once in Friends' periodicals, but it seems worth while to reprint it again.—EDITOR.]

QUAKERS IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

"During the greater part of the Colonial period, there were in Virginia but few dissenters from the Church of England, with the exception of the Quakers—who had all the virtues of their sect, but, save in certain customs peculiar to them, they seem to have lived very much like their neighbors. In the seventeenth century they were subjected to harsh persecution, and some of them were whipped, imprisoned or banished, yet as long this lasted they increased and prospered. There was happily a cessation of the persecution after James II's declaration permitting liberty of conscience, which was proclaimed in Virginia, and ordered to be 'celebrated with beate of Drum and the Firing of ye Great Gunns, and with all the Joyfulness that this Collony is capable to Express.'"

"During most of the eighteenth century the Quakers were permitted to quietly attend their meeting houses, but, like all dissenters, were taxed for the support of the Established Church. Though they far outnumbered any other dissenting body in the Colony during most of the period, they were far too few to produce any noticeable effect on the manners and customs of the general population. . . .

"Richard Russell, a Quaker of Lower Norfolk, . . . about 1670 left part of his estate for the education of children of the poor in his neighborhood."

From "Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs," by Mary Newton Stannard. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917, pp. 338, 339; 268.

[Note.—This Richard Russell was the Friend at whose house on "May 3, 1663, twelve persons were arrested," and he "fined £100 for entertaining and permitting the meeting, half of which went to the informer, William Hill, High Shreive." "On "the 12th of November twenty-two persons called Quakers were arrested at Richard Russell's house where John Porter, Junior, was speaking. The preachers were fined 500 pounds of tobacco, and each attender 200 pounds." Cited in R. M. Jones, "Quakers in American Colonies," pp. 274, 275.]

BOOKS, ETC., OF INTEREST TO FRIENDS.

The Swarthmore Lecture, 1918. The New Social Outlook. By Lucy Fryer Morland, B.A. London, Headley Brothers, Publishers, Ltd., 1918. 5x7½ inches, pp. 59. 1s. 6d.

This, the eleventh of the series of Swarthmore Lectures, is the shortest and the most unconventional. It is distinctly *modern* in its view, some would say *radical;* but no one can read this lecture without being impressed by its plea for a thorough change from the old-fashioned attitude of Friends and other Christian bodies, which the lecturer states to be, "acceptance of existing conditions from a religious point of view. Providence had ordained for each his place and his circumstances, and had provided spiritual comfort and the hope of another and better world." In other words, there was little or no effort to bring about what the lecturer terms "*Self-determination*, the freedom for each man to work out his own destiny, to develop to his full manhood"; and "*Co-operation*—the voluntary merging of some personal and private liberty into that of the organized group, in order to achieve a wider freedom." (Pages 15, 32.)

How far Friends are recognizing the importance of some such lines as these is indicated by the report made to the London Yearly Meeting of 1918 by its "War and Social Order Committee," and the discussion thereon as printed in *The Friend* (London) for Fifth month 31, Sixth month 7, 1918; and by the report of its "Social Order Committee to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1918." (See Extracts from Minutes, 1918, pages 78-84.)

Without in the slightest degree questioning the need or the duty of the church to take an active part in forwarding movements for the betterment of social conditions, the church should continue to see to it that the spiritual is not minimized. Where external needs are intensely great there is always a danger of overlooking, for the time at least, the needs of the soul, and this tends to become a habit.

An Admiral's Son, and How He Founded Pennsylvania. By E. F. O'Brien ("K. K. K."). Illustrated by Arthur Twidle. London, Headley Brothers, Publishers, Ltd. [1918]. 5x7½ inches, pp. 176. 2s. 6d. $1.10.

This small book is a praiseworthy effort to present some of the main features of William Penn's life and character in a manner attractive to young persons. How successfully the work has been done can only be known by trial with young readers.

The narrative is based on the various biographies of Penn, and appears to be correct on all essential points. Some slight errors in matters of detail might be noted. Pennsbury is spoken of as "not far off" from Philadelphia (page 97), but this is a relative term, and most per-

sons would, in the connection where it is used, hardly consider twenty-five miles "not far off." Penn's daughter is called "Letty" (page 137), but Penn himself always speaks of her as "Tishé." Whether the "rock" mentioned on page 142 is on the *right* or *left* hand side of the road as one rides from Philadelphia is not certainly known.

David Lloyd is named as one who "did much harm to his [Penn's] cause" (page 161). There is another side to the question, as readers of Isaac Sharpless's paper on David Lloyd in THE BULLETIN (Vol. V, 36, 74) will remember. The question being rather an intricate political one, is hardly suitable to be taken up in an elementary work as this. In speaking of the "Walking Purchase" (pages 169, 173), John and Thomas Penn are both charged with that iniquitous transaction. Thomas Penn was the responsible party. John Penn was in England at the time. It is not enough to say that "The Friends all left the Assembly (1755)," because "They would not agree to offer money for the scalps of the Indian men and women, as the other members wished to do." The reason was far more extended than that—it involved, what would now be called, the whole question of militarism.

Friends' Quarterly Examiner for Fourth and Seventh Months, 1918.—Since our last issue the numbers of *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* for Fourth and Seventh months have come to hand. They are unusually interesting. In the number for Fourth month, the account of the working of the "Liquor Control Board" in Carlisle (see "From the House of the Four Winds") is worthy of careful reading. The paper by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite on "The Society of Friends and the Limitations of Its Peace Testimony" will undoubtedly surprise many, both because of the position taken, and because of the inaccurate, and inconsequent statements made. Were not the paper so ably answered by Rose Bellows and Margaret Hirst, in the number for Seventh month, some reply would have been called for. It might be said, however, that whatever views *individuals* may express, the *official* statements of a body must be taken as giving the doctrines of that body as a whole. Friends have suffered from unauthorized statements more than most. Who takes an individual opinion as final in regard to the doctrines of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or Methodists? Yet if any one signing himself "a Quaker" sends a letter to a newspaper, too often his words are taken as authoritative.

In the number for Seventh month, the paper by Stephen Hobhouse on "The Silence System in British Prisons," written out of a stern personal experience, will claim close attention. We all like to hear what others think of us, and so one of the earliest papers read will be that on "Quakerism in America," by W. Blair Neatby. It is sufficient to say that "What I Saw of Quakerism in America" would be a better title for the account of a visit of only a few weeks' duration. Five days in Richmond,

Indiana, even at a Five Years Meeting, is a short time to judge accurately of Western Quakerism, or conditions in the great Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, as well as elsewhere.

The symposium on "The Teaching of Friends' Principles at School" is full of suggestion.

In the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1918 (London), our friend, Stephen Hobhouse, writes more fully concerning prison life in England in his paper, "An English Prison from Within." Rarely has any prison system had such an able exposition by an actual "convict." A prisoner on account of lofty religious scruples, he shared in the experiences of those committed for criminal offences, and his testimony should have great weight, and should stimulate efforts for the abolishment of a system which, whatever its aim may be, is cruel and degrading to body and to soul. The sad experiences of the Quakers of the seventeenth century of which we used to read with wonder and with pity are paralleled by those of the twentieth century. *Mirabile Dictu!*

Notes on Old Gloucester County, New Jersey. Historical Records Published by the New Jersey Society of Philadelphia. Volume I. Compiled and Edited by Frank H. Stewart, Historian of the Society. 1917. [No place, no publisher.]

This volume is the first publication of a society formed for the laudable purpose of collecting and preserving historical and genealogical records relating to New Jersey. It is to be hoped that the society will continue its good work. The present volume contains much of interest to Friends, as, for instance, "Samuel Mickle's Diary, 1792-1829," 100 pages of extracts; "Job Whitall's Diary, 1776-1777," six pages, relating to Revolutionary War; Extracts from "Diary of Ann Whitall, 1760-1780," two pages. There is also a paper by our friend, Samuel N. Rhoads, on "Haddon Hall," ten pages, a reprint in part of his paper in the BULLETIN, Volume III, pages 58-70. The editor seems to be rather new to his work, as both the editing and the indexing might be much improved.

NOTE.—A few copies were on sale at "The State House Book-Shop" (N. F. McGirr), 221 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

A History of the Christian Church. By Williston Walker. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918.

This stout octavo volume of 624 pages by Professor Walker, of Yale University, is a wonder of compression. It is written with the author's well known fairness. One section, two and a half pages, is given to "The Quakers," besides one or two other brief references. His treatment, considering the space he was able to allow, is fair. His statement (page

480). "In that year 1666 Monthly Meetings were established" is hardly correct. Such meetings were held as early as 1653, and seem to have been pretty general by 1660.[1] According to Thomas Ellwood, George Fox went about "through the countries . . . to set up *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings*." Fox was in Ellwood's county, Buckinghamshire, in 1666 and 1668, and doubtless did set up monthly meetings, but they were common in the northern counties, and probably Fox wished to increase the number, especially in the south. It was not a new, or a general institution, as Ellwood's words might not unreasonably imply.

Life and Works of Amos M. Kenworthy. By Lydia M. Williams-Cammack and Truman C. Kenworthy. Nicholson Printing Co., Richmond, Ind., 1918. 7¾ x 5¾ in., pp. xiii, 292. $1.10.

Amos M. Kenworthy (1831-1917) was an unusual character, and if any life of him was thought to be desirable, it should have been a far better one than this, which indeed is not a "life" at all, but rather an ill-digested and ill-arranged scrap-book of anecdotes and opinions concerning him. The only part of the book which could be called a "life" is that (about sixty pages) devoted to his visit to Great Britain and Ireland. The "Works" are about a hundred pages of "Sermon Notes." Five portraits and one view are given. Typographical errors and wrong spellings abound, particularly in the letters from abroad.

The Journal of Samuel Rowland Fisher, of Philadelphia, 1779-1781, which has been appearing in several numbers of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (see BULLETIN, VII, 107; VIII, 43), has been privately issued separately in an attractive form, by his great-granddaughter, Anna Wharton Morris, of Philadelphia. Students of Quaker history have reason to thank the owner for allowing this interesting and valuable record to be printed.

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[1] Braithwaite, "The Beginnings of Quakerism," pp. 329 ff.; "Letters of Early Friends," pp. 228-292; "Epistles," London Yearly Meeting, 1858, p. vi; "Journal of George Fox," Bi-Centennial Edition, ii, 79, 90; Ellwood, Autobiog. (Crump's edition, 1900), pp. 152, 153.

NOTES AND QUERIES

WAGES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. — "But I shall tell you Schollers of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, in your rhimes and in your Lodgick, it would be more pleasing to God for you to get a spade on your backs, & a great old glove; and a bill in your hand, and stop gaps and make up old hedges and thresh out corn, & go amongst the day labouring men for 3d a day."—From a Postscript to "To the Musicioners," etc., by Humphrey Smith, 1658, by G[eorge] F[ox].

BOOK NOTICES.—In the *American Historical Review*, July, 1918, Louise Creighton's "Life and Letters of Thomas Hodgkin" is the subject of an appreciative review by Prof. Ephraim Emerton, of Harvard University; and Rayner W. Kelsey's "Friends and the Indians" is reviewed by Francis E. Leupp, formerly United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, also favorably.

CEDAR CREEK MEETING HOUSE, 1770.—In Mary Newton Stannard's "Colonial Virginia," noted on a previous page, there is given (page 329) a picture of the "Quaker Meeting House, Cedar Creek, Hanover County, Virginia, built in 1770." This house, built of brick said to have been imported from England, was about twenty-five miles northwest of Richmond. It was burned down about twenty years ago. It had not been used by Friends for a long period.

FRIENDS IN THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.—In the first volume of this work (1917), the only one as yet published, Friends naturally play a small part. To John Woolman, whom Prof. Woodbridge Riley, of Vassar College, calls "a sort of provincial Piers Plowman," are given two pages of appreciative notice. Too much emphasis is laid upon him as "an humble tailor." As a matter of fact, Woolman was by no means an uneducated man; he had taught school, and had read considerably in the best literature of the day; he, moreover, wrote many wills, deeds, and leases.

Alice Curwen, Robert Barrow, Jonathan Dickinson, and George Keith are little more than mentioned; John Bartram and William Bartram have one or more paragraphs.

FRIENDS' UNIT IN FRANCE, 1917. — Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant (A.B., Bryn Mawr, 1903), in her article in the *Century* for October, 1918, entitled "Nothing is Lost: Reconstruction and Evacuation Work in Northern

France" (autumn of 1917), writes as follows: "At Gruny, Golancourt, and Ham, units of the English and American Friends, allied with the Red Cross, were patching roofs and windows and helping out with agricultural work. No work was too menial for the Friends, though a great part of them were college graduates, and they had probably done more for the land than any *one* of the American group." (Page 730.)

There is also a fine illustration, "Quaker Boys Repairing the Neuve Blangy's Roof at Gruny."

A Quaker Socialist Movement.—In the *Nation* (New York) for September 14, 1918, there is an interesting letter by Herbert W. Horwill, dated London, August 7, 1918, on "A Quaker Socialist Movement." The letter merits perusal.

Ohio Yearly Meeting.—Our friend, Watson W. Dewees, of Haverford, began in *The Friend* (Philadelphia) for Eighth month 23, "Notes on the Early History of Ohio Yearly Meeting." They will run through several numbers of *The Friend*.

Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.—The last issue of this periodical is a double number (Vol. XV, Nos. 1 and 2). As usual there is much of interest. The letter of Joseph Bringhurst and those of Frederick Smith to the Poet Cowper, and his reply, are worthy of special notice. The department of "Notes and Queries" is also very good.

An Opinion of John Woolman.—"The Journal of John Woolman (1720-1772), a disciple of Fox born in New Jersey, was greatly admired by Whittier, and has a charm of its own for devout readers. Woolman had a beautiful soul, with a most Christlike spirit and deep love for man, but he had no common sense whatever, and was governed wholly by impressions in the most fanatical way—an interesting personage who causes in us much wonderment." — James Mudge, in *The Biblical Review Quarterly*, New York, July, 1918, pp. 452, 453.

A Seventeenth Century Book Title.—"The Voice of one crying in the Wilderness, or the Business of a Christian, both antecedaneous to, and concomitant of, and consequent upon, a sore and heavy Visitation," by S. S. [Samuel Shand], 1668.

Friends' Settlements in Western New York, 1792.—In connection with the papers on settlements of Friends in Canada (pages 100-106), the following quotation from letters describing settlements in western New York, 1791-1792, will be interesting. The "Genesee Tract," referred to, was a tract of land eighty miles long by forty-two miles wide, situated just west of Seneca Lake.

"Beside these settlers [those from New York, New England and Pennsylvania] who actually occupy the Genesee Tract, there is an establishment of Quakers, called the Friends' Settlement, situated on the eastern ridge of the grant, and at the outlet of the Crooked Lake [now called Keuka Lake], consisting of 260 persons, who are very industrious and have already made considerable improvements, having completed an excellent grist and saw mill some time since. It is expected there will be double that number before a twelvemonth." 1791-1792.

"The settlements formed by a society of Friends on the west side of the Seneca Lake, is the most considerable; it consists of about 40 families." 1792.

E. B. O'Callaghan, "Documentary History of New York," Vol. II, 648, 659.

A List of Quaker Books.—Under its awkward and rather unmeaning name, the "Yorkshire 1905 Committee" has done excellent work in spreading reliable information and knowledge concerning Quaker doctrine, practice, biography and history. In number A34 of its publications, "Extension through the Printed Word—Libraries, Literature and Advertising," much valuable information is given regarding Quaker literature and how it should be used. There are also suggestions concerning "Advertising of Friends' Meetings." While much applies only to Great Britain and Ireland some suggestions might be worked out in America. A supplement gives a useful "List of Quaker Books Suitable for Meeting House Libraries." Many of the books would be desirable in American libraries.

In order to conserve paper, labor, etc., one copy only of the Bulletin will be sent to a household. If another copy is desired by a member of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia, kindly notify Mary S. Allen, secretary, 24 West St., Media, Pa.

CONSTITUTION
of
Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia

ARTICLE I.
NAME.

This Association shall be denominated Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia.

ARTICLE II.
OBJECTS.

The objects of the Society shall be to collect manuscripts, heirlooms, antiques and other material and data of historical or sentimental importance for preservation or publication, for the elucidation of the history of the Society of Friends and for the promotion of historical interest and research among its members.

ARTICLE III.
MEMBERSHIP.

All persons interested in the purposes of the Society are eligible for membership and may be elected thereto by majority vote at any meeting of the Society or of the Council.

Any member of the Society of Friends (not resident in Philadelphia) well known for his researches in the history of Friends may be elected an Honorary Member of this Society. Such members shall enjoy all the privileges of membership except voting, and shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV.
OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually—also of twelve Councillors, six of whom shall be elected each year.

The officers shall be ex-officio members of the Council, and both officers and Councillors shall be members of the Religious Society of Friends.

ARTICLE V.

FUNDS.

All life membership dues, legacies, bequests, amounts oversubscribed to special funds, and such funds or other amounts as may from time to time be so appropriated by the Council, shall constitute a Permanent Fund, to be kept invested, and the income therefrom to be used for the general purposes of the Society.

The Permanent Fund may be used for other purposes of a substantial and permanent character, upon majority vote of the Society, after one year's prior notice in writing stating the specific purposes proposed.

ARTICLE VI.

BY-LAWS.

The details of management of the Society shall be provided for in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that a notice of the intended amendment shall have been given two months in advance.

BY-LAWS
of
Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia

ARTICLE I.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the last Second-day of the Eleventh month, at such place and hour as the Council may decide. Other meetings of the Society, either for the transaction of business or for the consideration of historical subjects, may be called by the Council giving due notice.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes of previous stated meeting and special meetings.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Standing Committees.
5. Report of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.

ARTICLE III.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At each Annual Meeting a Committee shall be appointed by the President to make nominations to the next Annual Meeting for Officers and Councillors. Other nominations may be presented over the signatures of three members at any Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

COUNCIL.

The Officers of the Society shall also be the Officers of the Council. Vacancies among the Officers or Councillors may be filled by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

The minimum annual subscription shall be one dollar, and the payment of $50.00 by a member shall constitute life membership. Non-payment of an annual subscription for two successive years upon due notice by the Secretary, shall constitute withdrawal from membership.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet at the call of the President, or upon the request of three members of the Council. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES.

The President shall appoint from the Officers or Councillors:

1. Committee on Finance, to consist of three members, who with the Treasurer shall collect and control the income and disbursements of the Society, and shall have the custody of the Permanent Fund and securities comprising it.

2. Committee on Historical Research, to suggest lines of research, to bring forward matters of interest, to have charge of all collections of historical matter; and to make such investigations as are necessary in regard to proposed deposits.

3. Publication Committee of three members.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be made by the Council when offered in writing at any meeting of the Council, notice having been given at least one month previously.

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